Daily Amion.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1856.

Mr. GEYER, from the Committee of Claims, to whom as referred the petition of Marin Price, praying to be allowed a pension, asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it be referred to the

obsideration thereof, and that it be referred to the ittee on Pensions; which was agreed to. G. from the same committee, to whom was referred tition of James Harrington, a laborer on the Smithgrounds, praying to be allowed the same extra comion which was given to other laborers on the public rounds by a resolution of the Senate, asked to be dis-arged from the farther consideration thereof, and that it referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the ontingent Experace of the Senate; which was agreed to. Mr. WADE, from the Committee of Claims, reported a ill for the raise of John Metcalf, and a bill for the relief

hen were referred papers relating to the claim of John Laub, reported a joint resolution for the relief of John Laub, a clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of

Mr. HOUSTON submitted a resolution requesting the ceretary of the Navy, if not, in his opinion, incompatible ith the public interest, to communicate to the Senate cope of all instructions given by that department to Commoore Charles S. McCauley, on the occasion of proceeding to be West Indies and Havana in the steamer San Jacinto

tary of the Navy to communicate to the Sensie estimates of the amount of pay of the grades of captains, commandants, masters, passed midshipmen, and midship-ctively, of the navy, prior and subsequent to the excution of the act to promote the efficiency of passed February 28, 1855; and whether the ag-the pay and the number of the grades and offi-n specified were the same as allowed by law prior agreed and act gregate of the pay and the number of the grades and offi-cers therein specified were the same as allowed by law prior to the passage of said act.

The above resolutions were both considered by unani-

RILL INTRODUCED

Mr. WELLER asked and obtained the unanimous co sent of the Senate to introduce a bill for the relief of Amo B. Eaton, a commissary of subsistence in the United State army; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice of his intention to intro-duce a bill making provision to compensate agents for paying pensions, and prescribing the time and manner of

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill estab-lishing the collection districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and delivery in the same; and several amendments having been made, the bill as

lature any power which had been conferred by the consti-tution of the United States; and the legislature having ex-ercised that power and elected a senator from that State who was not excluded by any of the limitations of the United States constitution, that senator was entitled to his seat, independent of any provision in the State constitu-tion. The State constitution could not create a legisla-ture; and when a legislature was created the United States constitution was responsible.

Mr. PUGH stated that the senator from Georgia Mr. Tooms desired to be heard on the subject, but was now absent, and hoped that the question would not be taken un-

til his return.

Mr. CRITTENDEN understood that senator would be absent two or three weeks, and did not think it just to the sitting member to delay the decision of the question so long. He further remarked that Mr. Toomss had stated to him in private conversation that he believed Mr. Taumaull was entitled to the seat, and should vote for the reso-

Mr. PUGH was understood to say that Mr. Toomes had

Mr. PUGH was understood to say that Mr. Tooms had informed him that he should vote against his right to the seat, and desired to be heard on the question.

Mr. WELLER hoped the question would not be taken immediately, as the Senate was thin, and several members had left on his assurance that the vote would not be taken to-day. On his motion, the further consideration of the aubject was postponed until to-morrow.

After the consideration of executive business,
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 m. After prayer by the Rev. Daniel Waldo, chaplain

The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. BERNHISEL, of Utah, submitted the followin ation, which was agreed to:

Resolved That the Committee on Military Affairs be in-tructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for a cological survey of the Territory of Utah; and that said numittee report by bill or otherwise. On motion of Mr. Edwards, of New York-

On motion of Mr. Kawarda, of New York—
Resolved, That the clerk of the Court of Claims be requested to deliver to the Clerk of this House the potition and papers of Robert H. Stevens, an invalid of the war of 1812; and that, when so delivered, they be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; and, also, that all petitions for pensions heretofore referred to the Court of Claims may be withdrawn and referred to their appropriate committees in the House.

On motion of Mr. WOODWORTH, of Illinois—

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Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General be, and they are hereby, directed to report
to this House whether the building to be exected at Chicago
for a custom-house, post office, court-room, and other offices,
is of sufficient size to answer the several purposes for which it
is intended: and if, in their opinion, it is not, that they further report whether any, and what addition can be made
thereto so as to answer the said purposes, and the additional
cost thereof.

THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Owing to a detention at New Haven, the European mails by the America did not reach this city until yesterday morning, although the steamer arrived at Boston on Sat-

powers heretofore strangers to the soil shall be prevented from gaining rights, but even a country like England, which already possesses what may be called an em-pire, shall be precluded from a further extension of termate governments, there has been a practical acquiescence the Americans" is a purase readily applauded in the States, while both speake, and hearers do not conceal how wide is the idea conveyed to them by the name "America," may be added to the restlessness or animosities of a less worthy class, and a general commotion excited among a people who have little knowledge of the merits of the ques-

was taken from the openers table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BROOM, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the actionent of the claims of the officers of the revolutionary army, and of the widows and orphan children of those who died in the service.

Mr. LECHER, of Virginia, replied, and moved a substitute for the bill, which he explained only differed from
the original bill in that it did not contain the item relating to the salary of the governor of New Mexico, nor the
proviso changing the present marine-hospital system.

The question was first taken on the motion of Mr. Ona
to amend the original bill; and it was decided in the
affirmative.

the Indians on the reservations in California: referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TYSON: A memorial from the Philadelphia Roard of Trade, praying that an appropriation be made to establish a post-road on the western border of Missouri, or any other eligible point to the eastern line of California, with bridges, ferries, and water courses.

Mr. KIDWELL gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1856.

of the House the correspondence respecting our present re-lations with America? The noble lord stated, in reply, that the correspondence in neither of the cases to which subject to capture or molestation. History scarcely sented an example of a convention being entered into ence, and in December, on the meeting of Congress, the cor-respondence, so far as it relates to the American side of the controversy, was laid on the table of Congress; and I men-tion this because the noble lord says that the correspond-

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

THE POURT Congress—of the factor amount of t make were involved. It is in the interest of the United States and of peace itself that we refuse to give up to mere clasmor what has been admitted as our right, though we would gladly surrender it it it could be decided that the right was in the United States.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BETTESH HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE PENDING DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN GREAT BETTAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The London Times of the 16th ultimo contains a report of the highly-interesting and important debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening in relation to the enlistment question. In order to preserve a connection in the debates which have taken place in that body on American affairs, we give first the debate which took place on the 8th ultimo, in which Mr. Cobden, Lord Palmerston, and Sir D. L. Evans participated:

In the Commons, on the Sth of February, Mr. Cobden rose to ask for explanations from the government for the non-production of the correspondence respecting our relations with America. He said:

I ask for these explanations because the answer given by the noble lord at the head of the government to my into which explanations because the answer given by the noble lord at the head of the government to my into which explanations because the answer given by the noble lord at the head of the government to my into which explanations because the answer given by the noble lord at the head of the government to my into which explanations because the answer given by the noble lord at the head of the government to my into which explanations because the answer given by the other night does not appear, for reasons I shall explain, founded exactly in fact. I asked the noble lord the case of Mr. Curtic, our concul at Cologne, on the content of the correspondence was considered to produce the papers of the content of the correspondence was considered to produce the papers of the content of the correspondence was considered to produce the papers of the content of the correspondence was considered to produce the pape for it was only lost none for the ground that the correspondence was closed and the whole matter insally settled. If he now refuses to give us these papers on the ground that they are not completed, he will invest himself with the entire responsibility; for if we are not to have the correspondence, either before or after it is finished, what hold can the country have occurred in connexion with this enlistment of the noble lord and his government? This question is first that it would be impossible to answer not to have the country have occurred in connexion with this enlistment. I friend fell that it would be impossible to answer not to have the country have not not consistent with the regard to the character of the Branch of the shown to the government of the state of the shown to the government of the state of the state of the shown to the government of the state not be a war upon which the people will enter with a will-ing spirit; if there be a collision, it will be provoked either ing spirit; if there be a collision, it will be provoked either by secret diplomacy or by the exasperating language of the press of this country. What has been the language of the press of this country. What has been the language of the ministerial journals on this subject? Almost the care thing we heard of this dispute was from an article in the Times newspaper in November, which told us, to our astonishment, that we were ready to go to war with America, but that we should still "hold our hand on the throat of the northern despot." Within the last fortinght, too, I have seen similar language in the Morning Post and in the Times, which are the journals supposed to represent the opinions of the ministry. I must say, thought have watched the language of the American journals with considerable interest, I have seen no such language in them as has appeared in the Times and the Morning Post. True, the journals of England generally have not taken that hese [hear, hear;] and yet we are talking about it he press; we are speculating about it in private; overnment, in their correspondence, is bringing approach this question, that we shall not refuse to under-stand what it is we are quarrelling about, but that we shall call for the papers, and shall show the country that we are prepared to doo! fearlessly and honestly with the issue which may be laid before us. [Hear, hear.]

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPRECH.

Has planted and the contribution of the contri

ulated by those rules which apply to the conduct of gentlemen towards each other; and I would ask, what could be more satisfactory as between gentleman and gentleman than that one should say to the other, "thought I foresaw that what my servants were doing might give you reason for complaint; I have stopped their proceedings; but, nevertheless, if they have, contrary to my instructions, done anything with which you have reason to find fault, I beg your pardon; I am very sorry for it, and express my regret." [Cheers.] When the communication to which I have referred was made to the American minister in Loudon, he expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, [cheers,] and said that he fel confident that his government would entertain a simila feeling in regard to it. For some time we heard nothing more. Subsequently, however, complaints were renewed the question was reopened, and a correspondence has gon on upon this subject. Three days before that on which Parliament met I thought that we should be able to be that correspondence on the table of the House. There was nothing in it which we could wish to conceed; on the contrary, we were anxious that it should be in the hands o members. On the very day before the meeting of Parlia ment the American minister presented to my noble friend Lord Clarendon, an exceedingly voluminous despatch, con been received. [Cheers.] It would not be fair to the American government to omit from the correspondence this last paper, which they would not have sent had they considered it an important one; and, on the other hand, it would not be fair to the British government to give that statement without giving also the reply to it. [Hear, hear.] I hope that no long period of time will elapse before we are able to close the correspondence by giving an anawer to that paper; and I can assure the bonorable gentleman and the house that when that has been done we shall be most ready and most anxions to lay the papers upon the table. [Cheers.] I quite agree with the honorable member that this matter is of the atmost importance in its bearing upon the interests of the two countries. I fully concur with him in thinking that there could hardly be any conflict between two nations which would be more onavoidable cause. [Cheers, I cannot out think that, if the seme spirit of sarriess and conclination is exhibited by both parties, an adjustment of the difference may be arrived at which will be compatible with the honor of both nations. [Cheers, I can assure the House that, on the part of her Majesty's government, nothing consistent with a due regard for the honor and character of this country—which, I am sure, no one would wish to see disregarded—shall be omitted in order to bring about, such a risult. Nothing that a gentleman might do in a matter of private

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